PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

May 13, 1808.

The fical year ending 30th June, 1859, will be received at this nursua until 3 o'clock, p. m., o' the 10th June best. These proposal must be endorsed "Proposals for News Supplies, Bureses of Construction, de.," has they may be distinguished from other business letters. The materials and articles curbraced in the classes named are particularly described in period achedules, any of which will be furpished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective yards, or to the may agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes edge for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bub. The commandant and may gent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other state, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether is will be desirable to make application for them.

before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June 55, unless carlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising each delivery a fue proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles amond thereon are manufest, they are to be furnished on like terms and corolitions per out for the expiration of the fixed year, upon receiving a notice of all one days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or may be a fixed the property of the commandant of the yard, or may be such as the property of the

reby certify that the above named—are known to men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature. G H. e signed by the United States district judge, United States dis

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards

Class No. 10. White plane. Class 11. Ash plants. No. 12. Black-shut and cherry. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 1 hood, sinc, and tin. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 32. Lenther. No. 34. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soat, 34. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soat, 34. Most.

CHARLETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 1. White ook loge. No. 3. White-oak promisenous timber;
o. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash and eypress. No. 14. Hiskory butts;
in timber, and white wood. No. 15. Staves. No. 16. Black spruce,
o. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and mails. No. 23. Load, sine, and tim,
o. 24. Pig fron. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paths, oils, &c. No.
Flax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flox and cotton
ine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Loadher. No. 33. Hose, No. 34.
ushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin,
s. 38. Tallow, scoup, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. StationNo. 41. Fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 3. White oak promisonous timber.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYIVANIA.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 2. White oak paok. No. 5. White oak promiserious timber. No. 6. Vellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7. Vellow-pine beams. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, oyress, white oak bourds. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry. No. 16. Isocial. No. 14. White-asl; oars and hickory bars. No. 16. Black pruce. No. 18. Lignumylits. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and hole. No. 23. Iron. 4. White-asl; oars and hickory bars. No. 16. Black pruce. No. 18. Lignumylits. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paolits, oais, &c. No. 23. Flax canvias. No. 23. Cotton canvias. No. 6. Flox and cotton brine. No. 31. Glass. No. 52. Leather. No. 50. Flox and cotton brine. No. 31. Glass. No. 52. Leather. No. 33. Blass. No. 34. Rrischez. No. 35. Bunding and dry goods. No., 37. Pilch, lar, rosin. No. 83. Tallow, soap, ob. No. 37. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

GOSPOIT, VIRSINIA.

Class. No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10. White-pine. No. 11. Ash and express. No. 12. Hack walnut, cherry, mahogany butts. No. 13. White-ah cors, lickory bars. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lagnumvita. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nabs. No. 23. Lead, rine, and tin. No. 23. Pig from. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Palnis, oils, &o. No. 28. Plax canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. House. No. 34. Brushos. No. 35. Bujuting and dry goods. No. 37. Piteb, for, resin. No. 38. Tillow, somp, and oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1. White-eask logs. No. 3. White-eask promisections timber. No. 4. White-eask logs. No. 3. White-eask promisections for No. 12. Black washut and cherry. No. 13. Locust. No. 14. White-eask care, indexory bars and butts. No. 18. Lignumviller. No. 27. Iron. No. 23. Lossf, ziuc, tim. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, ells, &c. Usy 14.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

Wommorov, May 15, 1868.

ON THE PETITION of William Field, of Providence, Rhode Island, issaing for the extension of a patient granted to bin on the 5th of August, 1844, for an improvement in machines for reline irregular figures to a pattern, for seven years from the expiration or guide figures to a pattern, for seven years from the expiration or guide intent, which sakes place on the 7th day of August, 1858.

It is ordered that the said resistion he heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 2st of August never, at 12 orders, in: and all persons are notined to appear and sheet, at 12 orders, in: and all persons are notined to appear and sheet, at 12 orders, in: and all persons the notine to appear and sheet, at 12 orders, in: and all persons the notine to appear and sheet, at 12 orders, in: and all persons the notine to appear and sheet, at 12 orders, and the Patent Office, there office the last of hearing all testimony fleel, by either party to be used if the said hearing insist to taken and transmitted in according with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

baparinan, and other papers relied upon as itestimony, must be nied in the office on or before the morning or that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days the capture. It amy within ten days the capture. Othered, also, that, this notice be published in the Union, Washington, B.C., and Foot, Providence, Enode blaind, once a creek for three accessive weeks—the first of said publication to be at least sixty of 5 before the 2d of August next, the day of hearing.

ORS, ROLL,

Commissioner of Patents.

JAMES J. DICKINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Patent, Claim, and General Agency, Office Southenat Corner of Pec 4—If

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 50.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, PARIS,

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON, SILK STUFFS, LACE, INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMERS, PRINTED MUSI INS AND PROCES.

VEDDING OUTFITS, MANTLES, BURNOUS, ETC. the successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAG.

LIVONN AISE have condered it one of the most extensive in Eue. The wavercome of the present day comprise apwards of thirty
one or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own
mulacturers, their productions are not hable to the extra charges
do on account of intermediate agents; and thus this company can
it to offer to the public on terms for more advantageous than any
or house. Every article, even the Cacananas, is marked in plain
trees.

CAUCH.

A COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established homes at Lyons for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs; at Aloncon and Chentilly for the Lace manufactory; and at Kaschmyr for Cachemare Shawls;
But they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever May 30—41668

PROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

conexions at the Washington Junction with the trains from Ball nore, as shore detailed.

The 5.15, a. m., and 3.25, p. m., trains connect with Annapolis.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.25 and 6, p. m., trains will stop at way st loss between Washington and Rahimore.

On Sunday but one train leaves Washington at 5.25, p. m.

FEON RAHTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.—There are four trains, a dicease; At 20 and 6.45, a. m., and 3 and 5.29, p. m.; the first or ourth of which will be Express Trains, and will not stop except at it metions.

inactions.

The 6.45 train will reach Washington at 8.30, a. m., being specially intended to accommodate SUMMER RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY A special train will be run from Washington Junction to bring the Express train passengers arriving there from the West for Washington. For tickets of all kinds, bargage checks, and further information apply to Or at the ticket office, Washington statis W. P. SMPGI. Master of Transportati

DEAR SEE: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for like entire restoration or my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon resevered the original line. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacions as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly.

Dr. Wood.

S. THALBERG.

aper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1858. Prop. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Some month or six weeks ago I re seived a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who oncluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it concluded to try it on her bar, futue unixing as the functional of would restore the gray hair to its original color; but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's tried, it has performed that wonderful effects by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the bair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons to want of such a change of their bair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

above restorative to all persons to want of such a change of their bar.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Paor, O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandrinf and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire treely.

Proc. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced failing off and turning gray: I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remodles to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my boar firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and burned back to atte former color, (black.) Mins time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. 1002.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three myer, viz. large, medical and and the control of the control of three myer, viz. large, medical and and the control of the control of the control of three myer, viz. large, medical control of the control of the control of three myer, viz. large, medical control of the control of three myer, viz. large, medical control of the control of the control of three myer, viz. large, medical control of the contro

CHOMO, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three max, viz. large, nedium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dot har per bottle; the nedium holds at least twenty per cont. more, in preportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large tields a quart, forly per cont. more in preportion, and relation for \$1.00 at \$1.00 at

STATE OF GEORGIA, ELBERT COUNTY.

In the superior cent of gaid county, March term, [858, Present his Homor James Thomas, judge of said court.

Whereas gundry bills have been filed in the court by legaters and der the will of Wm. S. Harch, deceased, against John C. Burch, swe entor of said will, for payment of their respective legaters, and chaming that the legacy in said will Sarah Kesses should be paid to the parties emilied thereto in the event of her death, leaving no child or children.

It is opdered that said Sarah Kesse, or her children, or her or their legal representatives, appear in this court after before the March term, 1869, to cham said legacy will then be directed to be paid to the parties now before the court.

court.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a month for this months, the publication to be before the month of March, 1889, in the following are spapers, to wit. The Constitutional dist, published in Augusta, Georgia; The Union, published in Washington, in the District of Columbia. The Louisyille Journal, published in Louisyille, Kentucky; and some new spaper published in Cincianati, this

shio.

A true extract from the minutes of the superior court of Ethert county, ticorgia, at March term, A. D. 1858, the 17th April, 1858.

April 27—15m0m

MOSES E. MILLS, Clerk.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WAMENOTON OF The Professor-dips of Surgery and Chemistry having become vacant in the National Medical College, located at the seat of the government of the United States, applications are invited until the 15th of June next for the respective chairs.

J. HILEV. M. D. Control

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FOR Joseph Lovering. A M., professor or Physics in Baryard University and R. D. Smith, A. B., Professor of Lind in Harvard University and R. D. Smith, A. B., The Gord year of this action will begin on Monday, September 13. Boys from a distance provided with beard in good families.

Terms \$150 a year Apply by mail to GEORGE M. LANE.

May 25—41m GEORGE M. Cambridge, Macachusotts.

THE LADIES SHOE STORE,—Ladies purchasing Carlors, Slippers, or sheet of any description, will find at the LADES SHOE STORE, Vo. 16 Market Space, Francy Frank, avenue, hereven shi and inh attreets, the best and most complete assertment in

"I have not yet examined the subject critically, but apprehend that the records of the United States courts, territorial fibrary, and other public property, remain un-

Having entered upon the performance of my official

"Having entered upon the performance of my official duties in this city, it is probable that I will be detained for some days in this part of the Territory.

"I respectfully call your attention to a matter which demands our serious consideration. Many acts of depredation have been recently committed by Indians upon the property of the inhabitants—one in the immediate vicinity of this city. Believing that the Indians will endeavor to sell the stolen property at or near the camp, I herewith enclose the brand book (incomplete) and memoranda (in part) of stock lost by citizens of Utah since February 25, 1858, and two letters addressed to me on the same subject by William H. Hooper, esq. late acting secretary pro tem., which may enable you to secure the property and punish the thieves.

"With feelings of profound regret I have learned that Agent Hurt is charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in Uinta valley. I hope that Agent Hurt will be able to vindicate himself from the ubagges contained in the enclosed letter from William H. Hooper, late secretary pro tem., yet they demand a thorough investigation.

"I shall mendally be conveiled to make a requisition."

stigation.

"I shall probably be compelled to make a requisition
on you for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians alied to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call

unded to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call out the militia for that purpose.

"The gentlemen who are intrusted with this note, Mr. John B. Kimball and Mr. Fay Worthen, are engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and are represented to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, and have no connection with the church here. Should you deem it advisable or necessary, you will please send any communications intended for me by them. I beg leave to commend them to your confidence and courtesy; they will probably return to the city in a few days. They are well known to Messus, Gilbert, Perry, and Barr, with whom known to Messrs. times, you will please communicate.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"A. CUMMING, own to Messrs. Gilbert, Perry, and Barr, with whom

" Governor of Utah Territory:

Impassable. I was able to make my down "Weber cashon."

Since my arrival I have been employed in examining the records of the supreme and district courts, which I am now prepared to report as being perfect and unim paired. This will doubtless be acceptable information to those who have entertained an impression to the con-

those who have entertained an impression to the contrary.

I have also examined the legislative records and other books belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, which are in perfect preservation. The property return, though not made up in proper form, exhibits the public property for which W. H. Heoper, late Secretary of State, is responsible. It is, in part, the same for which the extate of A. W. Babbitt is liable, that individual having died whilst in the office of Secretary of State for Utah.

I believe that the books and charts, stationers and

ing died whilst in the office of Secretary of State for Utah.

I believe that the books and charts, stationery and other property, appertaining to the Surveyor General's office, will, upon examination, be found in the proper place, except some instruments, which are supposed to have been disposed of by a person who was temporarily in charge of the office. I examined the property, but cannot verify the matter, in consequence of not having at my command a schedule or property return.

The condition of the large and valuable territorial library has also commanded my attention, and I am plessed in being able to report that Mr. W. C. Staines, the librarian, has kept the books and records in most excellent condition. I will, at an early day, transmit a camplogue of this library, and schedules of the other public property, with certified copies of the records of the supreme and district counts, exhibiting the character and amount of the public business has transacted in them.

On the 21st instant I left Great Salt Lake City, and visited Tuilla and Rush valleys, in the latter of which lies the military reserve selected by Colonel Steptoe, and endeavored to trace the lines upon the ground from field-notes which are in the surveyor general's office. An accurate plat of the reserve, as it has been measured off, will be found accompanying a communication, which I shall address to the Secretary of War, upon this subject.

On the morning of the 24th instant, information was

which I shall address to the Secretary of War, upon this subject.

On the morning of the 2fth instant, information was communicated to me that a number of persons who were decisions of leaving the Territory were unable to do so, and considered themselves to be unlawfully restrained of their liberty. However, desirous of conciliating popular opinion, I felt it incumbent upon me to adopt the most energe tic measures to ascertain the truth or abshood of this statement. Postponing, therefore, a journey of importance, which I had in contemplation, to one of the attlements of Usah county, I caused public notice to be given immediately of my leadiness to relieve all persons who were, or deemed themselves to be aggrieved, and on the ensuing day, which was Sunday, requested the fol-

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

LETTR FING GOV. CEMONG.

Executive forces.

Transl Sall Take City, U. F., May 21, 8855.

Size. You are sware that my-contemplated pursues were produced in the produced of the contemplated pursues were consequented. The same of the produced in the produced of the contemplated pursues were consequented. The same of the benefit of the produced of the contemplated pursues were contemplated to specify the contemplated of the contemplated pursues were contemplated to specify the contemplated of the contemplat

friends; the services rendered by the Mormon battallon to an ungrateful country; their sufferings on "the plains" during their dreary pligrimage to their mountain home, &c. The congregation became greatly excited, and joined the speakers in their intemperate remarks, exhibited move phreuzy than I had expected to witness among a people who habitually exercise great self-control. A speaker now represented the federal government as desirous of needlessly introducing the national troops into the Territory, "whether a necessity existed for their employment to support the authority of the civil officers or not;" and the wildest upron ensued. I was fully confirmed in the opinion that this people, with their extraordinary religion and customs, would gladily or counter certain death rather than be taxed with a submission to the military power, which they considered to involve a loss of honor.

loss of honor.

In my first address I had informed them that they were entitled to a trial by their peers; that I had no intention of stationing the army in immediate contact with their settlements, and that the military posse would not be resorted to until other means of arrest had been tried and failed. I found the greatest difficulty in explaining these relations are contact was the excitement. Eventually these points, so great was the excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of Brigham Young were successful in calaling the tunnult and restoring order before the action pourment of the meeting. It is proper that I should add that more than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of language in my presence.

grage in my presence.

The President and the American people will learn with gratification the apspicious issue of our difficulties here. I regret the necessity which compels me to mingle with my congratulations the announcement of a fact which will occasion grave concern.

my congratulations the announcement of a fact which will occasion grave concern.

The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are everywhere filled with wagous loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children, often without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned, but cheerful. "It is the will of the Load," and they rejoice to exchange the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, definitely fixed upon. "Going south" seems sufficiently definite for mest of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora. nany believe th

would light desperately as guerrillus, and, if the settle meats are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war, without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to trial to their they ewe to this ge in the period of an army encamped in their cities or dans settlements.

I have adopted means to recall the few remaining dormons in arms who have not yet, it is said, complied with my request to withdraw from the catoms and the eastern frontier. I have also taken measures to protect the buildings which have been vacated in the northern settlements. I am sanghine that will save a great part of the valuable improvements there.

I shall leave this city for the south to morrow. After I have daised the possible to the army, to complete the arrangements which will enable me before long. I trust, to amounce that the road between California and Missouri may be travelled with perfect security by teams and emigrants of every description.

I shall restant all operations of the military for the lands in

which will enable me before long. I trust, to announce that the road between California and Miscouri may be travelled with perfect security by teams and emit and the present, which will perhably enable me to receive from the President additional instructions, if he deems it secessive to give them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Sente and House of Representatives of the Lollot States of American Congress assembled. That we much of the even-number sections of land selected by the State of Wisconsin in the month of June, in the year cigitteen hundred and forty-nine, to satisfy the quantity of land due said State under the act of Congress of August (State of The States, and the year confirmed to add State, as parts of said grant, and the smigrants from the States of sections and in act of the improvement of the for all thought the said selections had been made in conformity with law and the set of several years past manifested a spirit of In an activative to the constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the infinence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrended their properties of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threate of assessmantion. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of the interctions, and the seconds of the courts have been triven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threate of assessmanton. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of the interctions, and the seconds of the courts have been seized and citter destroyed or concealed. Many other authority. The said selections of the and state and house served and citter destroyed or concealed. Many other authority of the said selections of the said selection selection, which the fact of milawful violenc

and title to it is in them and not in you. Utable bounded on every side by Stater and Territories whose people-are true to the Union. It is about to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile

midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves, nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your aread, whether it be true or falss. That is a question between your God and your selves, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace, and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never unade a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a read grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and huminess. You have never asked their repeal.

ment by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restrinist than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the classion of blood, and to wood the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for

avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty. I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall proposed your own heads. But I conjure you to passe desiliberately and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and

"A. S. Johnston, Col. of Cavalry, commanding Army of Utah, Fort Scott, U. T."

The note omits to state that 1 met parties of armed men at Lost and Yellow creeks, as well as at Zebo cañon. At every point, however, I was recognised as the governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. When it was arranged with the Morsion officer in command of my escort that I should pass through Echo cañon at night. I inferred that it was with the object of concealing the barriesdes and other defences. I was therefore agreeably surprised by an illumination in honor to me. The bon fires kindled by the soldiers from the base to the summits of the walls of the cañon completely illuminated the valley and disclosed the snow-coveral mountains which surpromeded us. When I arrived at the next station I found the "emigrant road," over the "Big mountain," still impassable. I was able to make my way, however, down "Weber cañon."

Since was a managed that their ultimate destination is Sonora of Young best that their ultimate destination is Sonora of Young best that their ultimate destination is Sonora of Young best that their ultimate destination is Sonora of Young that their ultimate destination is Sonora of Young kinded the influential men have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengther the long train of wanderers. The masses the theory without the communication, the masses the long train of wanderers. The masses the condition of the factor will be applied to every house, indiscriminately, throughout the canon indicates and said reflect well before you reject this tender of pounds in Sonora of Wong, without apparent regret, to lengther the long train of wanderers. The masses the refore as the feel of the substitute of the fact will be apparent regret, to lengther the the substitute of the substitute of the fact will be apparent regret, to lengther the condition of the canon the fact with the object of concealing the canon the fact with a military said. When the canon completely illuminated the valle of th the military occusions with drawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall munifest a proper sense of the duty which

neating they ove to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,

ijuries and cannot the scal of the United States to be affixed to

these presents.

Done at the city of Washinston, the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and [L. s.] of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Pub : 43.

keeper, and has made other improvements on any tract embraced in said even-numbered section selection, which the State of Wisconsin or its assigns has not sold or con-tracted to sell, is hereby entitled to the same right of pre-emption, and upon the same terms and conditions as is prescribed by an act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, in the

which and State or its assigns have not actually sold contracted to sell, and the title to which is not confirm the first section of this act.
Approved 9 June, 1858.

Pub: R. 18.

A JUSOLUTION authorising the Secretary of War to expend the appropriation made and outstill eighteen handing and fifty-rix, upon such channel of the St. Mary a river as by may select.

Realerd by the Secret

Resided by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the 'appropriation of July eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty six, made to the improvement of St. Mary's river, in the State of Michigan, may be expended in excavating attachment as, from the evidence which he may obtain, the

WONDERS OF THE BEE HIVE benedict (From the American Agricultures)

SWARMING.

Oue of the most rurious things we have to fell should the bee, is the process by which similies or stocks of bee are multiplied. It would be a problem difficult of solo who has more magnet of the mode. However them it consisting of one mather, and her offspring; the former living several years, while the common bees are short lived. She cannot been the presence of sixals in their hive; here we departure would consider real, commutions also See each early, while the common bees are smoothed so be calculated beautic presence of trivals in the hive, her own departure would expected great commotion; she is attently incide to go out alone and lay the foundation of a new colory, see to in thought be without her would not be able to produce any broad at keep their number good. And against any achome of colonising is the strong instinct that brings the foregring bees directly broke to the old hive, and the persistence with which they cling to their stores of hone and their broad comb. But God has given them other instincts which comb into operation at the right moment, and make a cortain number perfectly willing to abandou their home and fellow workers, never more to return. Early in the sum mer, perhaps about the time some of our readers receive this number of the Agriculturist, the hives begin to be uncomfortably full of immates, and preparations are made for swarming. Royal cells are constructed, and the occupants are nicely cared for. This is for the benefit of those to be left in the hive, for the mother be a heart of going to emigrate with a large number of worker, and drones. Perhaps scouts are sent out beforehand to see if quarters can be secured in the neighborhood for a term of years; such at least is the opinion of emirant, against sales. of venus; such at least is the opinion of eminent, nate relists. At length, on a pleasant day, and usually no far from midday, the ocumpants of the hive are all found to be in a great commotion; some of the in are alling their bags with honey, and others are leftering around. Ilke people in the streets of a city when a regiment or soldiers is expected to come along. By and by, with a great rush and whirl, they pour out of the hive as if the house was on fire, and ify off in a cloud, and settling down in a cluster on the branch of an apple tree, they down in a cluster on the branch of all apple tree, they specifiy come to order and consult as to the next step. After remaining there an hour or two, if not taken one of, they will, perhaps, start off in a bee-line for their new home, which may be miles distant. While clustered on the tree they may be handled without injury, eartheir abundant supply of food makes them docile, and if the provided with a home they may accept the offer of he-pitality and forego their own plans. Somethies, in their of pausing at all, or hovering around in circles, they dark away at once in the direction of their new home. Sometimes also in an apiary they are glad to take possession of on empty hive, if one stands ready for them, and if it is times also in an apiary they are glad to take possession of an empty hive, if one stands ready for them, and if it is well stored with comb, it is all the better, and more altractive. In some places, the attempt has been made to arrest the flight of swarms by the ringing of bells, the beating of tin kettles, and similar noises; but this predictly has no effect upon them, and the custom may have arisen at first in villages where the discovery of a swarm in motion was amounted by bells, that the owners might look to it and be able to identify their own bees. The swarm of bees going out in this way is able to maintain itself. The workers are provided with food for soveral days, and can at once begin the manufacture of comb; and as soon as the new cells are made the mether-bee is ready to by eggs in them, and prepare for an

several days, and can at once begin the manifecture of comb; and as soon as the new cells are made the new therebee is ready to lay eggs in them, and prepare for an increase of population. On the other hand, those that are left behind have abundant store of honey and of comb; the brood in the cells are maturing every day, and from the royal cells they may be sure of at less to ore queen, to take the place of the one that left. Should two of these come to maturity, hewever, there must either be a duel between them, or one of them must go off with a second swarm; giving way to her rival, sies still further reducing the strength of the stock.

It is supposed that those who have gone from the hive in this natural fever lose entirely the instinct which had before impolied them to return to the old home, and readily adapt themselves to their new hive, whether it is placed two feet or two miles from the old stand.

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We leave the subject for the present, with this perhaps, the greatest of wonders. It is to the bees as if Queen Victoria, with a portion of her subjects and as much treasure as could be caught up hastily it she'r hands, should some day leave their homes, their gardens, their palaces, their all, and take ship for Australia, to found there a new kingdom, entirely separate from the old. But in these instincts, and in all the wonders of the hire, the hand of God is seen. We admire these things most as exhibitions of His workmanship and providence and wisdom. His hand is seen in the structure of the boy: His controlling power in the impulses by idence and wisdom. His hand is seen in the etim time of the bee; His controlling power in the impulses by which it is led to act. The cuming work in way, the economy in the use of material, the treasuring up of stores for winter's use and for human comfort, the provision for an increase of numbers, the human yand he dustry of the workers, and all the curious things which have been observed for centuries true our minds from Nature to Nature Stool. He only is from age to say but all His works praise Him, and blessed by His glorieum name forever and ever.

All these things are made for man Dominion is given to our race over every beart of the field, and everything that creeps or fice. And for what end is man made in the image of God 'f and why has be received authority and powers'. Is it that he may be like the boutes that

the image of God ' and whe has he received authority and power? Is it that he may be like the brutes that perish, indifferent to God, forgetful of his Maker's will or like the horse and mule that have no understanding, a losse meaths must be held with bit and bridle? Naber rething that he may everywhere read the revelation (rod has made in Nature, as well as in Syripture, and reverently in a neck and child like spirit, may learn the think the thought of God, ' and do his pleasure. Herein is human greatness herein can man be mad like his Maker.

THE CROPS.

In conversation with many of our farmers from various parts of the country, on Monday hast, we found them complaining of the rayages committed on their growing wheat by the fly and joint worm. The prespect for a good crop has been greatly diminished within the last two weeks, and some of the farmers are fearful that their crop will not average more than half the usual yield. Charlottesville (Va.) deferences.

Charlottesville (Vd.) deflectionism.

From the best information we can gather from our exchanges, the wheat crop in this State will be a small one. Up to the first of May the promise was very fine, but the wet weather producing rost, the chinch but and joint worm have done the work, and the high hopes of the farmers have been dashed to the ground. Never before bove the promises for a very large crop of tobacco been better. The plantess throughout the State have finished setting out their plants, and the season for the fin day has been truly magnificent, and there is no doubt that the stand is most excellent. With ordinary back the crop must be a very large one. Lunchhar, (Va.) Republican.

Many farmers in the central constice in this State put in the greater portion of their coor during May, but its growth was generally prevented by the unusual cold Oats and other grade in Somerset, Hunterdon, and Union are looking well, and promising an average yield. — Tree.

In the mountainous districts of South Carolina, the wheat crop is seriously injured by the rust, which took if earlier this season than usual. In the middle section of the State the injury is not quite so extensive, although